



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Cemeteries—Acquisition of, by Cities—Local Boards of Health Authorized to Initiate Proceedings. (Ch. 251, Act Mar. 22, 1916.)**

1. Wherever there exists in any city of this State a burying ground or cemetery, owned and controlled by any church or other corporation, which church or corporation is unable to properly care for the same, and by reason thereof the said burying ground or cemetery has become a public nuisance, the said church or other corporation may apply to the board having charge or control of the finances in such city to take possession of the said burying ground or cemetery and may convey to said city its interest in the whole or any part thereof.

2. Wherever there exists in any city of this State any burying ground or cemetery, owned or controlled by a church or other corporation, which has neglected to care for the same, so that in the opinion of the board of health of such city the said burying ground or cemetery has become a detriment to public health or to the morals of the community, the said board of health may apply to the board or body having charge or control of the finances of said city to take possession of said burying ground or cemetery.

3. Upon receiving such request from such corporation or such board of health, the board or body having charge or control of the finances of such city shall investigate whether or not the said cemetery is so located that it is inconvenient to care for the same properly, and whether or not it is for the best interest of the people of the city where the same is located that the bodies interred therein should be removed and re-interred in a more suitable place, and such old burying ground or cemetery converted into a park or devoted to other public uses or purposes.

4. If such board or body having charge or control of the finances of such city should determine for the reasons aforesaid that the bodies aforesaid should be removed from any such old burying ground or cemetery, and the same converted into a park, or devoted to other public uses or purposes, it shall be lawful for it to accept on behalf of the city from such church or other corporation a deed of conveyance of the said burying ground or cemetery, and to cause possession thereof to be taken on behalf of the city.

5. In case the application is made by the board of health as provided in section 2, and the church or other corporation controlling such burying ground or cemetery shall refuse or neglect to execute such deed, or is unable to convey the whole or any part of such burying ground or cemetery to such city by reason of having conveyed lots or plots or some interest therein to private persons, then it shall be lawful for the said board or body having charge or control of the finances of such city to apply by petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such city is located, setting forth that the said burying ground or cemetery has become a nuisance, or is a detriment to the health or morals of the people of such city, for an order permitting said city to take possession of said burying ground or cemetery and to cause the bodies in said burying ground or cemetery to be disinterred and to be removed to some suitable place either within or without the limits of said municipality.

6. Upon receiving such petition, the said circuit court shall fix a day for the hearing upon said petition and shall order said municipality to give such notice of said hearing as said court may designate.

7. Upon the return day of such notice, or upon a day to which the said hearing may be adjourned, the said court upon hearing all parties interested, who may desire to be heard, if the said petition is well founded and true, may adjudge that the said burying ground or cemetery has become a public nuisance or is a detriment to the health or morals of the people of said city, and that the bodies therein should be disinterred and removed to a more suitable place.

8. Upon the execution of the deed referred to in section 4, or upon the making of the order referred to in section 7, it shall be lawful for the said board or body having charge or control of the finances to cause the bodies buried in said burying ground or

cemetery to be disinterred and to be removed and reburied in another cemetery or in some other suitable place, and for that purpose it may enter into a contract with any cemetery company or church organization owning or controlling any cemetery or with any other person to take up and remove the said bodies and to inter the same in any other cemetery or suitable place, and to remove from such abandoned burying ground or cemeteries any headstones or markers and replace the same over the proper bodies in the new place of interment and to provide for the proper care of such new place of interment. The said board or body having control of the finances shall cause records and maps to be prepared and filed in the office of the city clerk, on which shall be recorded, as nearly as can be ascertained, the names of all bodies disinterred and the lots or plots from which they were taken in any such old burying ground or cemetery, and the cemetery or place to which they have been taken, and the lots or plots in which they may be reinterred.

9. After the completion of the removal of said bodies the said city by any board or body therein may by authority of the board or body having charge or control of the finances of said city enter upon and take possession of the said abandoned cemetery and devote the same to any public use or purpose.

10. In case of the neglect or refusal or inability of such church or other corporation to convey such burying ground or cemetery to such city, and after the making of the order referred to in section 7 hereof, the board or body having charge or control shall then apply to the circuit court of the county wherein such municipality is located for the appointment of three commissioners to appraise the value of the said burying ground or cemetery and the rights of any person owning any lot or plot therein. Upon the appointment of the said three commissioners they shall give notice in such manner as such court may designate to all persons claiming any interest in the said premises to present their claims to the said commission, who shall give a public hearing to all persons interested who may present themselves. The said commission shall appraise the value of each separate lot or plot and other land included within said burying ground or cemetery.

11. The said commission shall further ascertain the cost of the removal of the bodies from each of said lots and the cost of securing the new site and the cost of such disinterment and reinterment, and this cost shall be a first lien against the value of the lots or plots in the abandoned cemetery as appraised, and the said city shall pay to the owners of each lot or plot the difference, if any, between the value of the lots in the abandoned cemetery as appraised and the cost of removing the said bodies and reintering them in a new cemetery.

12. The said commission shall report to said circuit court the appraised value of each of said lots or plots and other lands within said burying ground or cemetery, and the amounts charged against each of said lots or plots for the removal of said bodies and the reinterment thereof, which report may be confirmed or corrected by said court, which shall fix a day and place for the hearing of objections thereto, and shall give public notice thereof by such advertisement as it shall think proper.

13. In case the owner of any lot or plot or other lands within said burying ground or cemetery shall feel aggrieved by the report of said commissioners he may appeal therefrom to said circuit court by serving upon the city clerk of such city, within 10 days after the confirmation of such report, a notice stating such appeal, and thereafter the proceedings upon said appeal shall be in the manner provided for appeals from the report of commissioners in an act entitled "An act to regulate the ascertainment and payment of compensation for property condemned or taken for public use (revision of 1900)," approved March 20, 1900.

14. The board or body having charge or control of the finances of such city may from time to time borrow the money necessary for the acquisition of said burying grounds or cemeteries as aforesaid and the disinterment of the bodies and the reinterment of the same and all expenses connected therewith, and issue temporary obligations

therefor, and after the entire cost thereof has been ascertained may issue interest-bearing bonds of the said municipality to take up such temporary obligations.

**Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Powers and Duties Vested in State Board of Health Relative thereto Transferred to State Department of Agriculture. (Ch. 269, Laws of 1916.)**

The department of health of the State of New Jersey announces that "in accordance with the provisions of chapter 269 of the Laws of 1916 all powers and duties heretofore vested in the State board of health in relation to contagious diseases of animals have been transferred to the State department of agriculture. This act takes effect July 1, 1916."

**Sewers—Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of, Jointly by Municipalities. (Ch. 207, Act Mar. 18, 1916.)**

1. It shall be lawful for any two or more municipalities in this State, without regard to the form of their incorporation, to contract with one another for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a sewer or sewers to be used jointly by such municipalities for the conveying of the sewage of such municipalities to some outlet in such contract to be designated, and to modify any already existing agreement for the conveying of such sewage or any part thereof, and to agree in such contract for the future extension, enlargement, and alteration of such sewer or sewers and for the future construction, maintenance, and operation as necessity shall arise, according to the terms of such contract, or other and additional sewers of such kind and character as shall be deemed proper and as shall be fixed by said contract to provide for the conveying of all or that part of the sewage of such municipalities as by said contract it shall be agreed upon shall be conveyed through such sewer or sewers. Such contract shall provide for the respective shares of the cost of present and future construction and of the maintenance and operation of such sewer or sewers to be borne by the respective municipalities parties thereto, and may provide that the share in such cost of any one or more municipalities may be paid in whole or in part into the treasury of any other contracting municipality for the purposes of such contract, and may provide that the whole or any part of the work provided for in such contract may be done by any one or more of such municipalities for the benefit of all of the municipalities parties thereto.

2. Each of the municipalities so contracting shall have power to provide for the expense of such contract by borrowing the necessary moneys therefor either upon temporary loan bonds or by permanent bonds of the municipality. If such temporary loan bonds are issued, the same may be renewed from time to time, and permanent loan bonds may be issued at their maturity or at the maturity of any renewal thereof to provide for the payment of such temporary loan bonds. The permanent bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent per annum and shall run for a period not to exceed 30 years, and shall either provide that a certain portion of them shall mature in each year, in which event sufficient moneys shall be raised through the tax ordinance to pay for the bonds maturing in each year, or shall contain a sinking-fund provision sufficient to pay all of said bonds at maturity.

3. The issuance of bonds as hereinabove provided shall not be held to exhaust the power of the contracting municipalities to issue, under the provisions of this act, other and further bonds for the purpose of defraying further expenses provided for in such contract between the municipalities at such times as the terms of said contract shall involve the municipalities in further expense.